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FEE TRANSMITTAL
For FY 2008

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT	($) 510.00

Complete if Known	
Application Number	10/527,743-Conf. #9126
Filing Date	March 14, 2005
First Named Inventor	Yasushi Maruyama
Examiner Name	B. Kebede
Art Unit	2823
Attorney Docket No.	SON-2814

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order ☐ None ☐ Other (please identify): _____

☒ Deposit Account Deposit Account Number: 18-0013 Deposit Account Name: Rader, Fishman & Grauer PLLC

For the above-identified deposit account, the Director is hereby authorized to: (check all that apply)

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING, SEARCH, AND EXAMINATION FEES

	FILING FEES		SEARCH FEES		EXAMINATION FEES		
Application Type	**Fee ($)**	**Small Entity Fee ($)**	**Fee ($)**	**Small Entity Fee ($)**	**Fee ($)**	**Small Entity Fee ($)**	**Fees Paid ($)**
Utility	310	155	510	255	210	105	
Design	210	105	100	50	130	65	
Plant	210	105	310	155	160	80	
Reissue	310	155	510	255	620	310	
Provisional	210	105	0	0	0	0	

2. EXCESS CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	**Fee ($)**	**Small Entity Fee ($)**
Each claim over 20 (including Reissues)	50	25
Each independent claim over 3 (including Reissues)	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180

Total Claims		**Extra Claims**	**Fee ($)**		**Fee Paid ($)**
_____	- =	_____	x _____	=	_____

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20.

Indep. Claims		**Extra Claims**	**Fee ($)**		**Fee Paid ($)**
_____	- =	_____	x _____	=	_____

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3.

Multiple Dependent Claims	
Fee ($)	**Fee Paid ($)**
_____	_____

3. APPLICATION SIZE FEE

If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper (excluding electronically filed sequence or computer listings under 37 CFR 1.52(e)), the application size fee due is $260 ($130 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).

Total Sheets		**Extra Sheets**		**Number of each additional 50 or fraction thereof**		**Fee ($)**		**Fee Paid ($)**
_____	- 100 =	_____	/50 =	_____	(round up to a whole number) x	_____	=	_____

4. OTHER FEE(S) **Fees Paid ($)**

Non-English Specification, $130 fee (no small entity discount)

Other (e.g., late filing surcharge): 1402 Filing a brief in support of an appeal 510.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	24,104 40,290	Telephone	(202) 955-3750
Name (Print/Type)	Ronald P. Kananen Christopher M. Tobin			Date	April 17, 2008

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

Docket No.
SON-2814

In re Application of: Yasushi Maruyama

Application No.	Filing Date	Examiner	Group Art Unit
10/527,743-Conf. #9126	March 14, 2005	B. Kebede	2823

Invention: SOLID-STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS:

Transmitted herewith is the Appeal Brief in this application, with respect to the Notice of Appeal filed: February 27, 2008 .

The fee for filing this Appeal Brief is $ 510.00 .

[x] Large Entity [ ] Small Entity

[ ] A petition for extension of time is also enclosed.

The fee for the extension of time is _____ .

[ ] A check in the amount of _____ is enclosed.

[x] Charge the amount of the fee to Deposit Account No. 18-0013 .
This sheet is submitted in duplicate.

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[x] The Director is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 18-0013 .
This sheet is submitted in duplicate.

Dated: April 17, 2008

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Docket No.: SON-2814
(PATENT)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent Application of:
Yasushi Maruyama

Application No.: 10/527,743 | Confirmation No.: 9126

Filed: March 14, 2005 | Art Unit: 2823

For: SOLID-STATE IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME | Examiner: B. Kebede

APPELLANT'S BRIEF

MS Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This is an Appeal Brief under 37 C.F.R. §41.37 appealing the final decision of the Examiner dated August 30, 2007. Each of the topics required by 37 C.F.R. §41.37 is presented herewith and is labeled appropriately.

A Notice of Appeal was filed in this case on February 27, 2008, along with a Request for Panel Review.

The Notice of Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review mailed on April 14, 2008. ("the Decision") indicates that claims 14-25 remain rejected. The Decision further indicates that the extendable time period for the filing of the Appellant's Brief will be reset to be one month from the mailing of the Decision, or the balance of the two-month time period running from the receipt of the notice of appeal, whichever is greater.

Accordingly, the filing of the Appellant's Brief is timely. 37 C.F.R. §1.136.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

Sony Corporation of Tokyo, Japan ("Sony") is the real party in interest of the present application. An assignment of all rights in the present application to Sony was executed by the inventor and recorded by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at **Reel 016929, Frame 0640.**

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Within the Final Office Action of August 30, 2007:

Paragraph 5 of the Final Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 14-16 and 19-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,211,509 to Inoue et al. (Inoue).

Paragraph 7 of the Final Office Action indicates a rejection of claims 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Inoue in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0035376 to Yamada.

Thus, the status of the claims is as follows:

Claims 1-13. (Canceled);

Claim 14-25. (Rejected).

No claims are indicated within the Final Office Action to contain allowable subject matter.

Accordingly, Appellant hereby appeals the final rejection of claims 14-25 which are presented in the Claims Appendix.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Provided is a statement of the status of any amendment filed subsequent to final rejection.

Subsequent to the final rejection of August 30, 2007, an Amendment After Final Action Under 37 C.F.R. 1.116 was filed on January 10, 2008.

The Advisory Action of January 23, 2008 indicates that the Amendment will not be entered.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

The following description is provided for illustrative purposes and is not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

Claims 14, 15, and 17-18 stand or fall together - Claims 15 and 17-18 are dependent upon claim 14. Claim 14 is drawn to a method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device, characterized by comprising:

a step of forming a photoelectric converting portion (110) and collective lens (260) in each pixel of an imaging area,	Specification at page 12, line 22, to page 13, line 5.
wherein the collective lens (260) is placed at a position shifted more toward a center of the imaging area as a distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases; and	Specification at page 14, line 22, to page 15, line 5.
an amount of the shift of the collective lens (260) is defined based on the height from a surface of the photoelectric converting portion (110) of the collective lens (260) and the thickness in the direction of depth of the substrate (100) of the photoelectric converting portion (110) such that an amount of light incident within the photoelectric converting portion (110) can increase.	Specification at page 18, lines 7-24.

Claim 16 stands or falls alone - Claim 16 is drawn to the method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 15, characterized in that:

an amount of the shift of the bottom of the photoelectric converting portion (110) is increased as the distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.	Specification at page 14, line 22, to page 15, line 5, Figures 1 and 2.

Claim 19 stands or falls alone - Claim 19 is drawn to a solid-state image pickup device comprising:

pixels arranged in an imaging area, each of the pixels having a collective lens (260) and a photoelectric converting portion (110),	Specification at page 12, line 22, to page 13, line 5.
wherein a configuration for one of the pixels differs from another of the pixels.	Specification at page 12, line 8, to page 14, line 6.

Claim 20 stands or falls alone - Claim 20 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

as said configuration, the collective lens (260) for said one of the pixels is shifted more toward a center of said imaging area than the collective lens (260) for said another of the pixels.	Specification at page 18, lines 7-24.

Claim 21 stands or falls alone - Claim 21 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is closer to the photoelectric converting portion than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.	Specification at page 18, lines 7-24.

Claim 22 stands or falls alone - Claim 22 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

as said configuration, the photoelectric converting portion (110) for said one of the pixels tilts more from a center part of said imaging area to an outside in a pixel in the screen peripheral part than the photoelectric converting portion (110) for said another of the pixels.	Specification at page 13, lines 16-20.

Claim 23 stands or falls alone - Claim 23 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

as said configuration, a depth of the photoelectric converting portion (110) for said one of the pixels is greater than a depth of the photoelectric converting portion (110) for said another of the pixels.	Specification at page 18, lines 7-24.

Claim 24 stands or falls alone - Claim 24 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

as said configuration, wires (220, 230, 240) for said one of the pixels are shifted more toward a center of the imaging area wires (220, 230, 240) for said another of the pixels.	Specification at page 14, line 21, to page 15, line 5.

Claim 25 stands or falls alone - Claim 25 is drawn to the solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein,

the photoelectric converting portion (110) includes multiple impurity regions.	Specification at page 14, lines 7-8.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The issues presented for consideration in this appeal are as follows:

Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 14-16 and 19-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,211,509 to Inoue et al. (Inoue).

Whether the Examiner erred in rejecting claims 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Inoue in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0035376 to Yamada.

These issues will be discussed hereinbelow.

VII. ARGUMENT

The Examiner erred in rejecting claims 14-16 and 19-25 under 35 U.S.C. §102 as allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,211,509 to Inoue et al. (Inoue); and

The Examiner erred in rejecting claims 17-18 under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Inoue in view of U.S. Patent Application No. 2005/0035376 to Yamada.

These rejections are traversed at least for the following reasons.

Claims 14, 15, and 17-18 stand or fall together - Claims 15 and 17-18 are dependent upon claim 14.

Provided hereinbelow are Figures 1-3 of the specification as originally filed.

FIG. 1

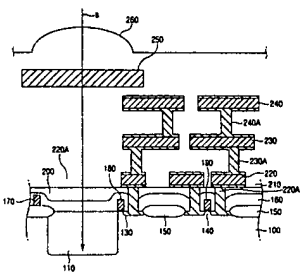


FIG. 2

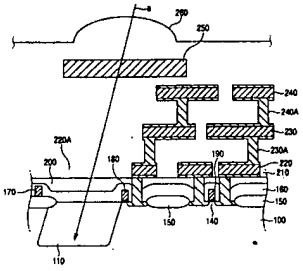
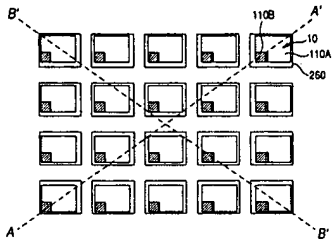


FIG. 3



Inoue - Inoue arguably teaches the presence of a solid-state image sensor. Provided hereinbelow is Figure 1 of Inoue.

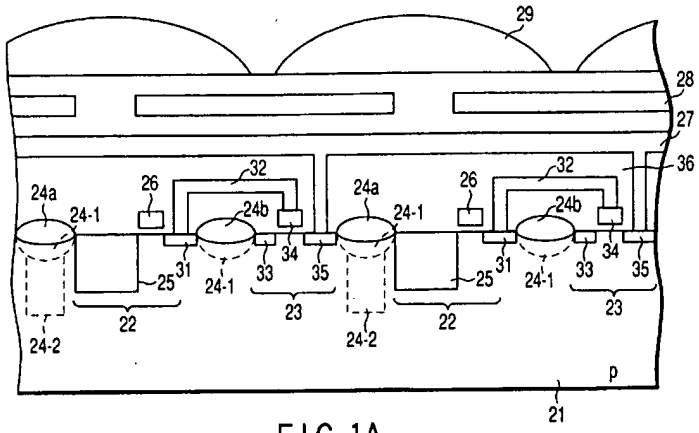


FIG. 1A

The Final Office Action appears to associate element 29 of Inoue as the *collective lens 29* and appears to associate element 25 of Inoue as the *photoelectric converting portion 25* (Office Action at page 3).

However, comparing the adjacent pixel units depicted within Figure 1A of Inoue, Figure 1A of Inoue ***fails*** to disclose, teach, or suggest that the collective lens 29 is placed at a position

shifted more toward a center of the imaging area than the position of the photoelectric converting portion 25 in a pixel based on a position of each pixel.

Specifically, the Office Action fails to cite any objective teaching within Inoue for showing a positioning of an alleged collective lens 29 more toward a center of the imaging area than the positioning of an alleged the photoelectric converting portion 25.

The Office Action appears to associate element 29 of Inoue as the *collective lens 29* and appears to associate element 22 of Inoue as the *photoelectric converting portion 22* (Office Action at page 5).

However, comparing the adjacent pixel units depicted within Figure 1A of Inoue, Figure 1A of Inoue ***fails*** to disclose, teach, or suggest that the collective lens 29 is placed at a position shifted more toward the center of the imaging area from a part on the symmetrical substantial center as a distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.

Nevertheless, the Office Action refers to Figure 1A of Inoue to account for this feature (Office Action at page 8).

In response to this reliance only upon Figure 1A of Inoue, it is well established under U.S. patent practice and procedures that *drawings do not* define the precise proportions of the elements and *may not* be relied on to show particular sizes *if the specification is completely silent* on the issue. *Hockerson-Halberstadt Inc. v. Avia Group International Inc.*, 222 F.3d 951, 956, 55 USPQ2d 1487, 1491 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Practice and procedures pursuant to M.P.E.P. §2125 provides the following:

> When the reference does not disclose that the drawings are to scale and is silent as to dimensions, arguments based on measurement of the drawing features are of little value. See *Hockerson-Halberstadt, Inc. v. Avia Group Int'l*, 222 F.3d 951, 956, 55 USPQ2d 1487, 1491 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (The disclosure gave no indication that the

drawings were drawn to scale. "[I]t is well established that patent drawings do not define the precise proportions of the elements and may not be relied on to show particular sizes if the specification is completely silent on the issue."). However, the description of the article pictured can be relied on, in combination with the drawings, for what they would reasonably teach one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Wright,* 569 F.2d 1124, 193 USPQ 332 (CCPA 1977) ("We disagree with the Solicitor's conclusion, reached by a comparison of the relative dimensions of appellant's and *Bauer's* drawing figures, that *Bauer* 'clearly points to the use of a chime length of roughly 1/2 to 1 inch for a whiskey barrel.' This ignores the fact that *Bauer* does not disclose that his drawings are to scale. ... However, we agree with the Solicitor that *Bauer's* teaching that whiskey losses are influenced by the distance the liquor needs to 'traverse the pores of the wood' (albeit in reference to the thickness of the barrelhead)" would have suggested the desirability of an increased chime length to one of ordinary skill in the art bent on further reducing whiskey losses." 569 F.2d at 1127, 193 USPQ at 335-36.).

Moreover, arguments based on the measurement of a drawing *are of little value* absent any written description in the specification of the quantitative values allegedly shown within the drawings. *In re Wright*, 569 F.2d 1124, 1127, 193 USPQ 332, 335 (CCPA 1977).

In this regard, the Office Action ***fails*** to identify any written description in the specification of Inoue for the teaching that the alleged collective lens 29 of Inoue is placed at a position shifted more toward the center of the imaging area from a part on the symmetrical substantial center as a distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest that the collective lens is placed at a position shifted more toward a center of the imaging area than the position of the photoelectric converting portion in a pixel based on a position of each pixel.***

The Office Action contends that applicant's arguments that drawings are not to scale has no merit because applicant's own drawings are not to scale to in the absence of quantitative dimensional measurements (Office Action at page 7).

In response, U.S. Application Publication No. 2006/0006438, the publication document for the present application, provides the following:

> [0043] On the other hand, since the main light beam a launches on pixels in the screen peripheral part shown in FIG. 2 at an angle of incidence θ, the microlens 260, color filter 250, wires 220, 230 and 240, *photodiode 110* and so on are disposed along the direction of incidence in accordance with the angle of incidence θ in a positional relationship so that the arrangement of these elements can be optimized.
>
> [0047] Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 2, *the photoelectric converting portion (n-type region) of the photodiode 110* ***tilts*** from the center part of the imaging area (imaging pixel portion) to the outside in a pixel in the screen peripheral part in accordance with the angle of incidence θ.
>
> [0053] Accordingly, in this embodiment, *the microlens 260 and light-shield film opening part 210A* in each of pixels on the point A side are placed at ***positions shifted*** toward the center of the imaging area more largely than those of pixels on the A', B and B' sides with respect to the conventional example shown in FIG. 7 so that an amount of a positional correction can be increased, and an amount of loss in received light due to the readout gate portion 110B of each of the pixels can be even in pixels in each of the corners.

Accordingly, a written description of the quantitative values shown within the drawing figures of the present application can be readily found within the specification of the present application.

Yet, ***no comparable teaching*** can be found within Inoue.

Yamada - Yamada arguably teaches the presence of a solid-state image sensor. Yamada arguably teaches the presence of a plurality of photoelectric conversion sections 309 (Yamada at paragraph [0061]).

Provided hereinbelow is Figure 1 of Yamada.

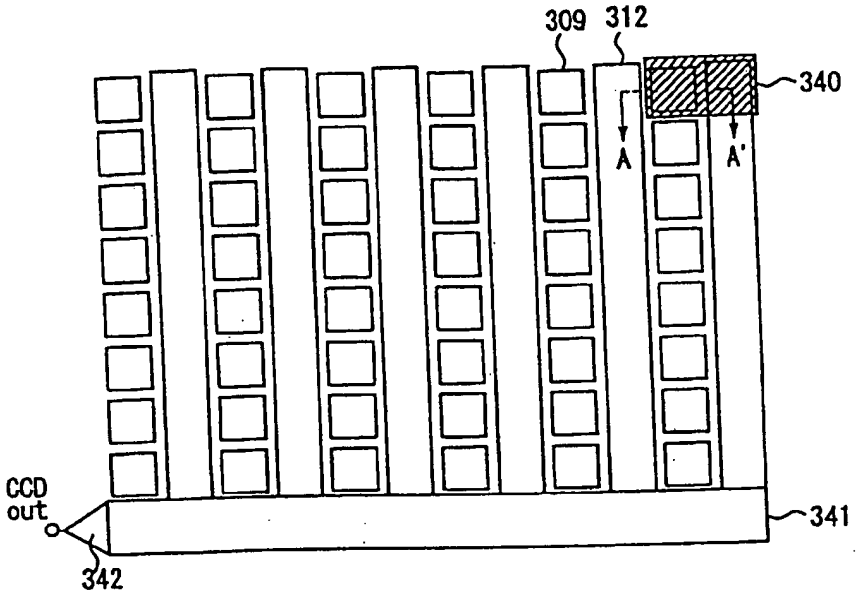


FIG. 1

The Final Office Action ***fails*** to identify any written description in the specification of Yamada for the teaching that an alleged collective lens of Yamada is placed at a position shifted more toward the center of the imaging area from a part on the symmetrical substantial center as a distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.

- ***Thus, Yamada fails to disclose, teach, or suggest that the collective lens is placed at a position shifted more toward a center of the imaging area than the position of the photoelectric converting portion in a pixel based on a position of each pixel.***

Claim 16 stands or falls alone - The Office Action contends that Inoue teaches the presence of a photoelectric converting portion (25) (Office Action at page 3).

However, the Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show an amount of the shift of the bottom of the alleged photoelectric converting portion (25) of Inoue is increased as the distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.

- ***Thus, Inoue, fails to disclose, teach, or suggest that an amount of the shift of the bottom of the photoelectric converting portion is increased as the distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.***

Claim 19 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show a configuration for one of the pixels differing from another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein a configuration for one of the pixels differs from another of the pixels.***

Claim 20 stands or falls alone - However, the Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show to show that, as said configuration, the collective lens (29) for one of the pixels is shifted more toward a center of said imaging area than the collective lens (29) for another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is shifted more toward a center of said imaging area than the collective lens for said another of the pixels.***

Claim 21 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show that, as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is closer to the photoelectric converting portion than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is closer to the photoelectric converting portion than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.***

Claim 22 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show that, as said configuration, the photoelectric converting portion for one of the pixels tilts more from a center part of said imaging area to an outside in a pixel in the screen peripheral part than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, as said configuration, the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels tilts more from a center part of said imaging area to an outside in a pixel in the screen peripheral part than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.***

Claim 23 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show that, as said configuration, a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels is greater than a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, as said configuration, a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels is greater than a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.***

Claim 24 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show that, as said configuration, wires for said one of the pixels are shifted more toward a center of the imaging area wires for said another of the pixels.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, as said configuration, a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels is greater than a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.***

Claim 25 stands or falls alone - The Office Action ***fails*** to highlight any teaching within Inoue sufficient to show that the photoelectric converting portion (25) includes multiple impurity regions.

- ***Thus, Inoue fails to disclose, teach, or suggest a device wherein, the photoelectric converting portion includes multiple impurity regions.***

The claims are considered allowable for the same reasons discussed above, as well as for the additional features they recite. Reversal of the Examiner's decision is respectfully requested.

Dated: April 17, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

By_____
Ronald P. Kananen
Registration No.: 24,104
Christopher M. Tobin
Registration No.: 40,290
RADER, FISHMAN & GRAUER PLLC
Correspondence Customer Number: 23353
Attorneys for Applicant

CLAIMS APPENDIX

1-13. (Canceled)

14. (Previously presented) A method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device, characterized by comprising:

a step of forming a photoelectric converting portion and collective lens in each pixel of an imaging area,

wherein the collective lens is placed at a position shifted more toward a center of the imaging area as a distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases; and

an amount of the shift of the collective lens is defined based on the height from a surface of the photoelectric converting portion of the collective lens and the thickness in the direction of depth of the substrate of the photoelectric converting portion such that an amount of light incident within the photoelectric converting portion can increase.

15. (Previously presented) The method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 14, characterized in that a bottom of the photoelectric converting portion is placed at a position shifted from the center part of the imaging area toward the outside with respect to the surface thereof.

16. (Previously presented) The method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 15, characterized in that an amount of the shift of the bottom of the photoelectric converting portion is increased as the distance from the center of the imaging area to a pixel thereof increases.

17. (Previously presented) The method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 16, characterized in that the photoelectric converting portion is formed by performing ion-implantation into a semiconductor layer multiple times.

18. (Previously presented) The method of manufacturing a solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 17, characterized in that the ion-implantation is performed multiple times at different angles of implantation.

19. (Previously presented) A solid-state image pickup device comprising:

pixels arranged in an imaging area, each of the pixels having a collective lens and a photoelectric converting portion,

wherein a configuration for one of the pixels differs from another of the pixels.

20. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein, as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is shifted more toward a center of said imaging area than the collective lens for said another of the pixels.

21. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein, as said configuration, the collective lens for said one of the pixels is closer to the photoelectric converting portion than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

22. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein, as said configuration, the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels tilts more from a center part of said imaging area to an outside in a pixel in the screen peripheral part than the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

23. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein, as said configuration, a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said one of the pixels is greater than a depth of the photoelectric converting portion for said another of the pixels.

24. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein, as said configuration, wires for said one of the pixels are shifted more toward a center of the imaging area wires for said another of the pixels.

25. (Previously presented) The solid-state image pickup device according to Claim 19, wherein the photoelectric converting portion includes multiple impurity regions.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

There is no other evidence which will directly affect or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no other appeals or interferences which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in this appeal.